

(Column 1)

(Column 2)

FOR		(Column 1) NUMBERED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
				RATE	FEE	RATE	FEE
BASIC FEE (1) CFR 1.16(a)							
TOTAL CLAIMS (3) CFR 1.16(c)							
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (3) CFR 1.16(b)		minus 20 =		x 1 =		x 2 =	
		minus 3 =		x 1 =		x 1 =	

* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2

(Column 2)

(ငါ့အတွက်)

AMENDMENT A	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)
	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT	HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	MISCELL. EXTRA
Total 1st CLAIMATION	1	20	1
Independent 1st CLAIM + 1000	3	3	1

FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS 1st CLAIM + 1000

SMALL ENTITY	
DATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
1/1/00	
2/1/00	
3/1/00	
TOTAL ADDL FEE	

OR

OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
DATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
1/1/00	
2/1/00	
3/1/00	
TOTAL ADDL FEE	

6/15/06 (Column 1)

6/15/06

1500000000

(Columbus)

(C) 1970

AMENDMENT B	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
	CLASAS REMANEDER AFTER AMENDMENT	HIGHEST NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT PARTITION	PARTS PER CENT	FLOOR	ADDITIONAL FEE	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FEE
Total	4	20	1			
Independent Partition Fee	2	3	1			

FOR THE PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS - SEE EXHIBIT C

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)
U	CLATS		

115146.51

(4,000, 3)

AMENDMENT C	(Column 1)		(Column 2)		(Column 3)	
	CLAS EMANING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST CLASS IN PREVIOUS PAID FOR		HIGHEST CLASS IN PREVIOUS PAID FOR	
TOTAL EXCEEDING		None				
Independent Deduction		None				

First three columns must be completed for all cases.

DATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
1961	
1962	
1963	
1964	
1965	
TOTAL	

NOTE: If the policy in column 1, less than the policy in column 2, the "Highest" number in column 2 should be used. If the "Highest" number in column 2 is less than the "Highest" number in column 1, the "Highest" number in column 1 should be used.

... if the policy is to be consistent, it is to be applied to all cases of the same kind.

The "highest funding for..."

The "High School" for women, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

1. The first of these is the question of the nature of the "state" of the system. In the case of a simple system, the state is defined by the values of the coordinates and momenta of the particles. In the case of a complex system, the state is defined by the values of the coordinates and momenta of the particles, as well as the values of the internal degrees of freedom. The state of the system is a point in the phase space of the system.